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	Docket Number (Optional)		
PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		TAN-2-1472.01.US	
Application Number		Filed	
09/774,545		01-31-2001	
First Named Inventor			
Leslie M. Brooks			
Art Unit Exa		Examiner	
2451		Hassan A. Phillips	
Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.  This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.  The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s).  Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.			
I am the  applicant/inventor.  assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)  attorney or agent of record. Registration number			
	Application N 09/774,545 First Named Leslie M. E Art Unit 2451  -identified ap  ached sheet(state) C. Fr 215-5 February e interest or their	Application Number 09/774,545  First Named Inventor Leslie M. Brooks Art Unit 2451  ched sheet(s). d.  C. Frederick Koenig Typed 215-568-6400  Teleg February 3, 2008	

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

TAN-2-1472.01.US

**February 3, 2009** 

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Our File:

Date:

In the **PATENT APPLICATION** of:

Brooks et al.

**Application No.:** 09/774,545

Confirmation No.: 3228

Filed:

January 31, 2001

For: ADAPTIVE COMPRESSION IN AN

EDGE ROUTER

Group:

2451

Examiner:

Hassan A. Phillips

## ARGUMENTS ACCOMPANYING PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

A Pre-Appeal Brief Review is hereby requested with respect to the final rejection of all independent as anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,838,927 to Gillon et.al ("Gillon").

Pending claims 1-7, 9-19, 21-24, 28 and 32 are directed to facilitating improved compression efficiency for digital communications, such as, for example, Internet communications. Typically, data to be transmitted over the Internet is broken up into a series of segments which are sent in "Protocol Data Units" (PDUs).

The PDUs may contain data in a variety of different formats such as text, JPEG,

MPEG, etc. Data in some formats, such as text, is readily compressed; data in other

formats, such as JPEG, is already compressed and/or cannot be further compressed

effectively.

Compression algorithms such as Lempel-Ziv-Welch (LZW) are well known in

the art and utilize a Compression dictionary. As illustrated in Figures 3, 4a and 4b

of the application, it is inefficient to apply LZW compression to all data since the

compression dictionary can get filled with poorly compressible data for which a

decision is then made not to compress such data.

To more efficiently utilize the compression mechanism, it is advantageous

only to attempt to compress PDUs that have data of a type that is compressible.

Gillon teaches a general way to accomplish this. At column 5, lines, 39 et seq.,

Gillon teaches that a data packet 400 can be filtered according to data type. If the

data packet 400 is determined to have a type of data that is compressible, it is then

attached to a "stream" of data which is compressed for transmission; if not, it is not

directed to the "compression stream."

The teachings of Gillon are somewhat confusing since Gillon sometime refers

to data packet 400 as a "data stream," but from the context it is clear that item 400

in Gillon is a "data packet."

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Gillon does note that if the data packet 400 does not have a header that indicates what the data type is, the data packet may be further examined to determine if the data is compressible, and, if so, the data packet is then directed to the "compression stream."

The pending claims are also directed to filtering data packets identified as PDUs and selectively compressing or not compressing the data dependent upon data type. However, the present claims further refine the PDU filtering. Claim 1, for example, recites:

... filtering protocol-specific header and control information of a protocol data unit (PDU) to determine compressibility of the contents of said protocol data unit including determining if a given protocol data unit is associated with a previously filtered protocol data unit by tracking previously filtered protocol data units and information regarding the compression applied to previously filtered protocol data units;

based on the result of said filtering, selecting the state of data link compression for said protocol data unit to optimize compression efficiency such that if the given protocol data unit is associated with a previously filtered protocol data unit, the data link compression that was applied to the previously filtered protocol data unit is selected; ....

Figures 9a and 9b, provide an example of a series of PDUs in an HTTP webstream that are to be processed using the method of claim 1. The example webstream 900 includes three substreams of different data types; stream 1 comprising PDUs 1,2 and 4; stream 2, comprising PDUs 3 and 5; stream 3 comprising PDU 6. However, the header of only the first PDU of each substream identifies the type of data, i.e.

PDU 1 identifies substream 1 as text data; PDU 3 identifies substream 2 as JPEG;

PDU 6 identifies substream 3 as MPEG.

In accordance with claim 1, part of the PDU filtering process is the tracking

of association with previously filtered packets, such as the creation of Stream

Association Table 905 of Figure 9b. Thus when PDU 2 is filtered, it is determined

that PDU 2 is associated with PDU 1 by, for example, reference to Stream

Association Table 905 as indicated in step 1240 of Figure 12. Since PDU 1 was text

and compressible, PDU 2 is assumed to be text and compressible without any

further examination of PDU 2. Similarly, when PDU 5 is filtered, it is determined

that PDU 5 is associated with PDU 3. Since PDU 3 was incompressible JPEG, PDU

5 is assumed to be incompressible JPEG without any further examination of PDU 5.

Gillon does not teach filtering of data packets or PDUs that includes

"determining if a given protocol data unit is associated with a previously filtered

protocol data unit by tracking previously filtered protocol data units" as claimed.

Gillon does teach the further examination of a data packet 400 where the header

data does not identify the type of data. This is eliminated by the claimed tracking

of associations with previously filtered PDUs as claimed.

The Examiner argues that using LZP compression that is also taught by

Gillon satisfies the tracking requirement of claim 1. While it is true that LZP

compression applies a compression dictionary that was built from previously

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compressed data packets, this has nothing to do with the filtering of packets to

determine whether or not they should be processed by the LZP algorithm. Tracking

as part of the filtering to determine if a PDU should be subject to compression is

claimed. Gillon simply does not teach this and, accordingly, Gillon does not

anticipate the independent claims.

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal

of the rejections based on Gillon and issuance of a Notice of Allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

Brooks et al.

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